1 2 3 4 5 6	HAYES PAWLENKO LLP MATTHEW B. HAYES (SBN 220639) mhayes@helpcounsel.com KYE D. PAWLENKO (SBN 221475) kpawlenko@helpcounsel.com 595 E. COLORADO BLVD., SUITE 303 PASADENA, CA 91101 (626) 808-4357; FAX (626) 921-4932 Attorneys for Plaintiff MAHA ASKAR								
8	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT							
9	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA								
10	MAHA ASKAR, an individual on behalf of herself and others similarly situated,) COLLECTIVE AND CLASS ACTION							
11	incrsent and others similarly situated,	COMPLAINT FOR:							
12	Plaintiff,)	 Failure to Pay Overtime Wages (Cal. Labor Code §§ 510, 1194) Unfair Business Practices (Cal. 							
13 14	HEALTH PROVIDERS CHOICE, INC.; and DOES 1 to 10 inclusive,	17200, et seq.)							
15	Defendants.	3. Waiting Time Penalties (Cal. Labor Code § 203)4. Violations of the Fair Labor							
16		Standards Act (29 U.S.C. §§ 201, et seq.)							
17		AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL							
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Plaintiff MAHA ASKAR ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a California-wide class action and nationwide FLSA collective action against HEALTH PROVIDERS CHOICE, INC. ("HPC") for (1) failing to include the value of per diem payments in the regular rate of pay when calculating overtime and (2) failing to pay all wages owing at time of discharge.

JURISDICTION

- 2. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1) because the amount in controversy in this action exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interests and costs, and because the parties are citizens of different states.
- 3. This Court also has original federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this action arises under the laws of the United States. Specifically, this action arises under the Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA"), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), which authorizes private rights of action to recover damages for violations of the FLSA's wage and hour provisions.
- 4. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the California state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 because they are so related to this action that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

VENUE

5. This action may be brought in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because HPC transacts business in this district and a substantial part of the acts and/or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district.

PARTIES

- 6. Plaintiff is a citizen of Louisiana who in 2017 was employed as a non-exempt hourly employee of HPC in San Jose, California and Arcata, California.
- 7. Defendant HPC is a Michigan corporation that, at all relevant times, has been engaged in the business of health care staffing throughout California and the rest of the United

States.

- 8. Plaintiff is currently unaware of the true names and capacities of the defendants sued by the fictitious names DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, and, therefore, sue those defendants by fictitious names. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that each of the DOE defendants is responsible or liable in some manner for the conduct alleged in the complaint and that Plaintiff's damages as herein alleged were proximately caused by those DOE defendants. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to allege the true names and capacities of such fictitiously named defendants when they are ascertained.
- 9. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that, at all times herein mentioned, each of the defendants was the agent, servant and employee of each of the other defendants, and in connection with the conduct hereinafter alleged, was acting within the scope of such agency and employment, and each defendant ratified each and every act, omission and thing done by each and every other defendant named herein.
- 10. Defendants HPC and DOES 1 through 10 will be referred to hereafter, collectively, as "Defendants."

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

- 11. Defendants employ numerous non-exempt hourly health care professionals for travel assignments at health care providers throughout the United States (hereafter "Travelers").
- 12. Travelers sign assignment contracts with Defendants that require them to work a minimum number of hours per week.
- 13. As part of Travelers' compensation, in addition to an hourly wage, Defendants provide weekly per diem pay.
- 14. Like the hourly wage, the weekly per diem pay is assigned an hourly rate that Travelers earn each week based on hours worked.
- 15. When Travelers fail to work the minimum number of weekly hours required by their contracts, Defendants prorate the weekly per diem pay based on the actual number of hours worked using the hourly rate for the per diem pay.

- 16. The weekly per diem pay is thus not based on actual expenses incurred each week, but instead is based upon, and fluctuates with, the number of hours worked per week.
- 17. Notwithstanding that the amount of the weekly per diem pay is based on and varies with hours worked, Defendants do not include the value of the per diem pay in Travelers' regular rates of pay when calculating overtime and double time.
- 18. During Plaintiff's employment with Defendants, she worked in excess of 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week.
- 19. As part of Plaintiff's compensation, Defendants provided her with weekly per diem pay that was assigned an hourly rate.
- 20. Plaintiff earned her weekly per diem pay each week by working the minimum number of required weekly hours specified in her assignment contract.
- 21. The amount of weekly per diem pay Plaintiff received each week was based on and fluctuated with the number of hours she worked.
- 22. Defendants did not include the value of Plaintiff's weekly per diem pay in her regular rate of pay when calculating overtime.

REPRESENTED PARTIES UNDER FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION

23. Plaintiff brings the FLSA claim on behalf of herself and all non-exempt hourly employees employed by HPC in the United States who, at any time since September 26, 2016, worked one or more workweeks in which they were paid overtime and received per diem pay (hereafter "FLSA Collective").

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

24. Plaintiff brings the California state law claims on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. Plaintiff seeks to represent a California class composed of the following:

All non-exempt hourly employees employed by HPC in California who, at any time from September 26, 2015 through the date of class certification, worked one or more workweeks in which they were paid overtime and received per diem pay (hereafter

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"California Class").

- 25. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or modify the class descriptions or establish additional subclasses as appropriate.
- 26. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action under Rule 23 because there is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation.

A. Numerosity

27. The potential members of the class as defined are so numerous that joinder of all the members of the class is impracticable. While the precise number of members of the class has not been determined at this time, Plaintiff is informed and believes that the class contains in excess of 100 individuals.

B. Commonality

28. There are questions of law and fact common to the class that predominate over any questions affecting only individual class members. These common questions include, without limitation, whether Defendants were required to include the value of the per diem pay in Travelers' regular rates of pay.

C. Typicality

- 29. The class claims of the proposed class representative are typical of the claims of each class member.
- 30. As with other members of the California Class, Defendants failed to include the value of Plaintiff's per diem pay in Plaintiff's regular rate of pay when calculating overtime and/or double time.

D. Adequacy of Representation

31. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the California Class. Counsel who represent Plaintiff are competent and experienced in litigating employment class actions.

E. Superiority of Class Action

32. A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient

adjudication of the class claims. Individual joinder of all class members is not practicable, and questions of law and fact common to the class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. Each member of the class has been damaged and is entitled to recover by reason of Defendants' illegal common policies.

33. Class action treatment will allow those similarly situated persons to litigate their claims in the manner that is most efficient and economical for the parties and the judicial system. Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

CLASS ACTION CLAIM FOR FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME (LABOR CODE §§ 510, 1194)

- 34. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.
- 35. Labor Code section 510 requires an employer to provide premium overtime and/or double time pay for work in excess of 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week.
- 36. Labor Code section 1194 entitles an employee receiving less than the legal overtime and/or double time pay to recover, in a civil action, the unpaid balance of overtime and/or double time wages owing, plus interest, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs of suit.
- 37. As a result of Defendants' failure to include the value of all remuneration in employees' regular rates of pay, Plaintiff and other members of the California Class were not paid the correct premium overtime and/or double time rates for hours worked in excess of 8 hours per day and/or 40 hours per week.
- 38. Plaintiff seeks to recover, on behalf of herself and other California Class members, payment of the overtime and/or double time owing to them, plus penalties and interest, attorneys' fees and costs, in an amount to be proven at trial.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

CLASS ACTION CLAIM FOR UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES (BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200, et seq.)

- 39. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.
- 40. A violation of California Business & Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.* may be predicated on the violation of any state or federal law.
- 41. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and other class members the correct premium overtime and/or double time rates for hours worked in excess of 8 hours per day and/or 40 hours per week violates Business & Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.* by virtue of violating Labor Code section 510.
- 42. Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, has been, and continues to be, unfair, unlawful, and harmful to Plaintiff, the other California Class members, and the general public. Plaintiff seeks to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.
- 43. Defendants' activities, as alleged herein, are violations of California law, and constitute unlawful business acts and practices in violation of California Business & Professions Code section 17200, *et seq*.
- 44. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code section 17200, et seq., Plaintiff and other California Class members are entitled to an accounting for and restitution of the wages unlawfully withheld and retained by Defendants during the class period, an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5 and other applicable laws, and an award of costs.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

CLASS ACTION CLAIM FOR WAITING TIME PENALTIES (LABOR CODE §§ 201, 203)

45. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation

contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

- 46. Labor Code section 201 requires an employer to immediately pay all wages owing to an employee at the time of discharge.
- 47. In violation of Labor Code section 201, Defendants discharged Plaintiff and other members of the California Class without paying them the overtime and/or double time owing.
- 48. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and other California Class members the overtime and/or double time owing at the time of discharge, as alleged above, was willful, as Defendants intentionally failed to include all remuneration in their regular rates of pay.
- 49. Pursuant to Labor Code section 203, Plaintiff and other California Class members are entitled to waiting time penalties in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIM FOR VIOLATION OF THE FLSA

(29 U.S.C. §§ 207, 216)

- 50. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.
- 51. At all relevant times, Defendants were an "employer" engaged in interstate "commerce" and/or in the production of "goods" for "commerce," within the meaning of the FLSA, and grossed more than \$500,000 in each of the last three calendar years.
- 52. At all relevant times, Defendants employed non-exempt hourly health care professionals, including Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective.
- 53. Attached hereto, as Exhibit 1, is the consent to sue form signed by Plaintiff in this action pursuant to section 16(b) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 216(b) and 256. Other FLSA Collective members will likely sign consent to sue forms and join as opt-in plaintiffs on this claim in the future.
- 54. The FLSA requires each covered employer, such as Defendants, to compensate all non-exempt employees for all hours worked and overtime at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rater of pay for work performed in excess of forty hours in a workweek.

	55.	As alleged	above,	in violation	29 U.S	S.C. § 2	207, I	Defenda	nts did	not i	nclude	th
value	of all re	emuneration	in the r	egular rate	of pay	for pu	rposes	s of calc	culating	overt	time wl	he
Plaint	iff and o	ther FLSA C	Collectiv	e members	worked	in exc	ess of	forty h	ours in a	a worl	kweek.	

- 56. The foregoing conduct, as alleged, constitutes a willful violation of the FLSA within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).
- 57. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the FLSA Collective, seeks damages in the amount of their respective unpaid overtime compensation, liquidated damages, attorneys' fees and costs as provided by the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and such other legal and equitable relief as the Court deems just and proper.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following relief:

Class Certification

- 1. That this case be certified as a class action with respect to the California state law claims;
 - 2. That Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of the California Class; and
 - 3. That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed as class counsel.

Collective Action Certification

4. That the FLSA claim be certified as a collective action and that notice be sent to the FLSA Collective providing them notice of the opportunity to join this case pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

First Cause of Action

- 5. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated Labor Code section 510 by failing to pay Plaintiff and other California Class members the correct overtime and/or double time rates for hours worked in excess of 8 hours per day and/or 40 hours per week;
- 6. For unpaid overtime and/or double time wages and such general and special damages as may be appropriate;
 - 7. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages owing commencing from the date

1	such amounts	s were due;			
2	8.	For attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to Labor Cod			
3	section 1194	(a); and			
4	9.	For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate			
5		Second Cause of Action			
6	10.	That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated Business of			
7	Professions (Code section 17200, et. seq. by failing to pay Plaintiff and other California Class			
8	members the correct premium overtime and/or double time rates for hours worked in excess of				
9	hours per day	and/or 40 hours per week in violation of Labor Code section 510;			
10	11.	For an accounting for and restitution of the wages unlawfully withheld an			
11	retained by D	Defendants during the class period;			
12	12.	For attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to Code of Civ			
13	Procedure section 1021.5; and				
14	13.	For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate			
15		Third Cause of Action			
16	14.	That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated Labor Coc			
17	section 201 l	by willfully failing to pay Plaintiff and other California Class members all wage			
18	owing at the	time of discharge;			
19	15.	For statutory waiting time penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 203 for			
20	Plaintiff and	other California Class members; and			
21	16.	For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate			
22		Fourth Cause of Action			
23	17.	That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated 29 U.S.C.			
24	207 by failin	g to pay Plaintiff and other members of the FLSA Collective the correct overtime			
25	rates for all h	ours worked in excess of 40 hours per week;			
26	18.	For unpaid overtime compensation wages;			
27	19	For liquidated damages as provided by the FLSA 29 LLS C 8 216(b):			

For attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 20. 216(b); and 21. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and appropriate. **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL** Plaintiff hereby demands trial of these claims by jury to the extent authorized by law. DATED: September 26, 2019 HAYES PAWLENKO LLP By:/s/Matthew B. Hayes Matthew B. Hayes Attorneys for Plaintiff

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